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JAMES T. EDWARDS.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY

... BY ...

JAMES T. EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D.

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INTRODUCTION.

In hours of enforced inactivity my thoughts turn to early days, and to the associations connected with kindred and friends. Born on the Jersey shore, the sea always possessed for me an unfailing charm.

From the east veranda of my home, we could every night watch the flash of the great lighthouse lamp as it sent its friendly rays far over the breakers which gave the name to inlet, bay, and village—Barendegat, from the Dutch, meaning Breakers Inlet. In imagination, I revisit the islands and beaches for wild fowl, and sail the channels and creeks for blue fish, weak fish, sheepshead, striped bass, barb, and sea bass. Again I frolic with boy companions in the beautiful grove west of the school house, its great oaks and pines standing almost clear from underbrush, making it a very paradise for children, birds and squirrels.

My father was a carpenter and builder. He was industrious, self-respecting, honorable and prosperous. He was always public spirited and held many offices of trust, beside serving two terms in the Legislature. For many years he was a local preacher. Being possessed of an agreeable voice and native eloquence, added to an ingratiating manner, his services were much in demand.

My mother, before her marriage, was a teacher, and I owe to her encouragement and sacrifices the advantages of

a liberal education. Our home was a very busy and happy one. In those early days, the Barnegat Methodist church belonged to a circuit under a preacher in charge, with an assistant. The circuit sometimes extended from Tom's River to West Creek. When quarterly meetings were held, friends came from near and far, and we had a house full of guests, and a stable full of horses. Those were pleasant days, and father and mother were never happier than when ministering to the comfort of their friends.

Many of my ancestors were Quakers, some of whom fled from persecution in the old country to secure liberty of conscience in this. My great-grandfather Edwards, however, was a Methodist and joined its communion before the Revolutionary war.

I have recorded in this book some facts in regard to my kith and kin. In so doing, I wish to acknowledge my great obligations to Hon. Edwin Salter and Mrs. Leah Blackman.

Mr. Salter was one of my early teachers. The school children all loved him, and it was a pleasant sight to see him go out of the old school house lane with the youngsters clustering around him like bees around a blossoming apple bough. He had an excellent miscellaneous library from which I drew long, sweet draughts of knowledge.

Mr. Salter later became a member of the Legislature, and for a time occupied the speaker's chair. He afterwards received an appointment to a position in the U. S. Treasury Department which he retained for many years.

He was an active member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and contributed many articles to current literature on local and historical subjects, besides being the author of a valuable work entitled, "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties," from which I have freely drawn.

Mrs. Leah Blackman of Tuckerton, N. J., was a descendant of "Great John Mathis," who came to this

country about 1700. In 1880 she published a book entitled "History of Families in Eastern New Jersey," which is an enduring monument to her industry and accuracy of research. Fortunately the Quakers, or Friends, were careful to preserve their family records, and these have been of great assistance in tracing genealogical lines.

GENEALOGY OF THE EDWARDS-HAYWOOD FAMILY.

My father, Job Edwards, was the son of James Edwards, 2d, who was the son of James Edwards, 1st, who served in the Colonial, French and Indian War, and War of the Revolution.

— James Edwards, 2d, May 18th, 1794, married Sophia Ridgway, daughter of Job Ridgway, who was the son of Timothy Ridgway, senior, son of Richard Ridgway, 2d, son of Richard Ridgway, 1st, who, with his wife Elizabeth and son Thomas, came to this country in the ship "Jacob and Mary," in 1679. Richard Ridgway, 2d, was born in Pennsylvania, June 27th, 1680. August 9, 1702, at Jerusalem, Long Island, he married Mary Willits, daughter of Hope and Mary Willits.

— Timothy Ridgway, in 1728, married Sarah Cranmer, daughter of William and Mary Cranmer.

Job Ridgway, in 1769, married Elizabeth Mathis, (formerly written Mathews), daughter of Jeremiah Mathis, who was a son of "Great John Mathis."

Jeremiah Mathis, in 1747, married Hannah Andrews, daughter of Samuel Andrews, who, in 1726, married Elizabeth Ridgway, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, who was born in England and was son of Richard and Elizabeth Ridgway, who came to America in 1679.

Thomas Ridgway married Ann Pharo, who was born in England and was daughter of James and Ann Pharo, who came to America in the ship "Shield," 1678.

James Edwards, son of James and Elizabeth (Heady) Edwards, was born July 15th, 1770; died December 21,

1817. He was married May 18, 1794, to Sophia Ridgway who was born February 19, 1769; died August 31, 1844. Their children: Clayton, Gideon, Jesse, Job, (born February 17, 1800; died January 1, 1801,) Job, (born November 8, 1802; died December 25th, 1871,) James and Noah.

For children and grand-children of James Edwards, 1st, see account by Leah Blackman.

Job, son of James and Sophia Edwards, married for his first wife, April 23d, 1825, Nancy Slaughter, born March 13th, 1807; died July 29th, 1836, daughter of Henry and Catherine [Butler] Slaughter of Staten Island.

Their children: Elizabeth, born July 9, 1826, died January 1, 1860; James Henry, born October 13, 1828, died January 9, 1830; Harriet Ann, born October 25, 1830, died April 6, 1832; Mary Catherine, born June 18, 1832; David Schuyler Haywood, born February 17, 1834, died October 14, 1855.

Elizabeth married Capt. Thomas Woodmancy. Their children: Amos and Thomas Jefferson.

Mary Catherine married Barclay Rogers. One daughter, Annie.

Job Edwards married for his second wife, April 1st, 1837, Susannah Haywood, born March 25, 1808; died October 13, 1895, daughter of Thomas W. Haywood, son of Thomas Haywood. Thomas W. Haywood married Anna Jeffrey, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Jeffrey. Thomas Haywood married Deliverance Willits.

Job and Susannah Edwards had five children: James Thomas, born January 6, 1838; Job, born August 6, 1839, died April 4, 1841; Job, born October 5, 1841; Susannah, born March 6, 1845; Nancy Ann, born November 7, 1848, died August 18, 1849.

James Thomas Edwards married, July 10, 1862, Emma Atwood Baker, daughter of Rev. Charles and Hannah Dearborn Baker, of Somerville, Mass. Emma A.

Baker is descended, on her father's side, from the Bakers and Burtons of Rhode Island, and on her mother's side from the Dearborns of New Hampshire and the Wards of Massachusetts.

Their children: Grace Ella, born in Cambridge, Mass., March 8, 1864; Laura Alice, born in East Greenwich, R. I., October 31, 1868; Florence Emily, born in Randolph, N. Y., February 5, 1876.

Grace E. married Samuel Winsor Baker, son of Richard H. and Mary Winsor Baker of Jamestown, N. Y., June 18, 1890. Their children: Richard Edwards, born September 7, 1892; Dorothea, born February 4, 1896.

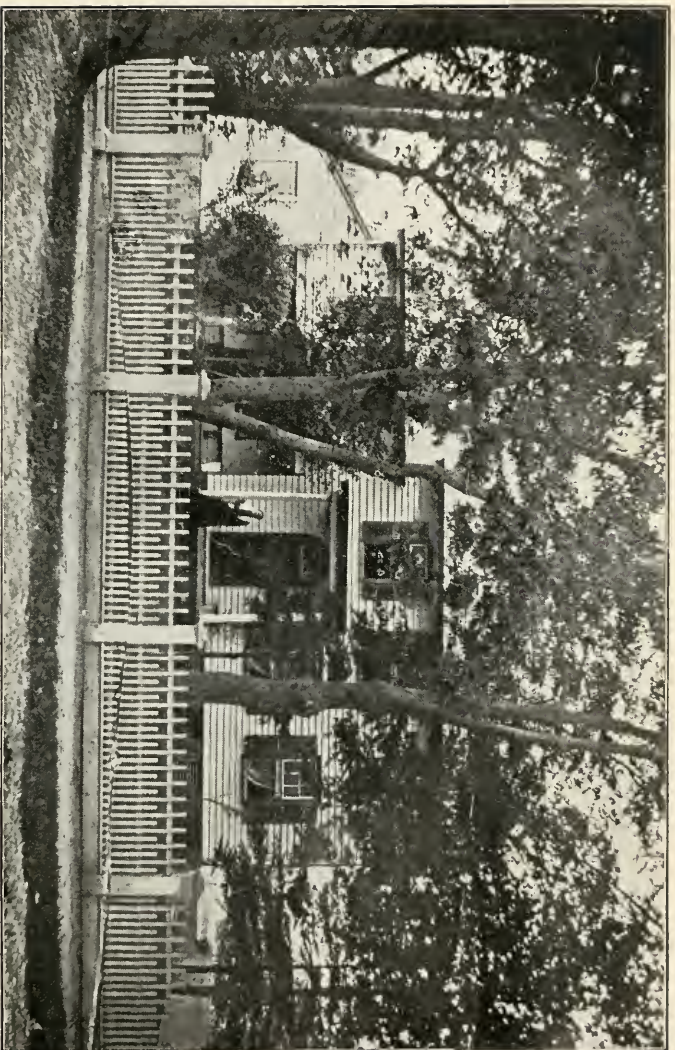
Florence Emily married Charles Hamlin Sumwalt, son of Rev. Charles Lewis K. Sumwalt, [Colonel in the Union army,] and Emily Jane [Horner] Sumwalt, on October 18, 1898. One daughter, Margaret, born April 21, 1901.

Job Edwards, 2d, served in the Union Navy during the Civil war. He married, August 1, 1867, Clara A. Sharpe, daughter of Thomas and Sybil Card Sharpe. Their children: Lizzie Vaughn, born April 29, 1874; and Job Langford, born March 17, 1884.

Susannah married, January 1, 1868, Capt. John Arnold Mills, son of James and Mary Ann [Arnold] Mills. One son, Edwards, born November 10, 1872, who married May 15, 1900, Emma Rae Hall of Mannahawkin.

James Edwards, 3d, son of James and Sophia Edwards, spent his life as a merchant at Barnegat and Waretown, serving many years as postmaster in the latter place. He married Serena Cranmer of Mannahawkin. Their children: Henry, Hannah Jane and Rufus.

Noah Edwards, son of James and Sophia Edwards, was a well-known minister of the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Noah Edwards mar-



HOME OF JOB AND SUSANNAH EDWARDS,
BARNEGAT, NEW JERSEY.



REV. JOB EDWARDS.

ried for his first wife, Hannah Downs. Their children : James Watson and Charles Emory.

His second wife was Phœbe Ann Hartshorn. Their children : Hannah, Mary, Sophia, Emma, Ella, Willits.

The children of Thomas W. and Anna [Jeffrey] Haywood were Joel, Eliza, Sarah, Susannah and Mary Ann.

Joel Haywood, son of Thomas W., born December 9, 1798, died May 29, 1865 ; married for his first wife, Lydia, daughter of Amos Pharo and Letitia, his wife, *nee* Rose, whose mother was a daughter of the Burlington Budds. Their children : Lucy Ann, William P., Louisa Maria, Mary Catherine and Sarah Augusta.

Lucy Ann married Ephraim C. Sooy, son of Nicholas Sooy of Burlington county. Their children : Lydia Haywood and Ephraim C., Jr.

William P. married Jane Ann Kelley, (a cousin of Alfonzo A. Willits, D. D., the distinguished preacher and lecturer), daughter of James Kelley of Burlington county. Their children : Alphonso Willits, Rebecca Helen, Lucy Ann, Florence, James Edwin, Joel C. and Anna Augusta.

Louisa Maria married Rev. M. C. Stokes of the New Jersey M. E. Conference. Their children : Wilhelmina, Mary Louisa and Mortie Louisa.

Mary Catherine married Capt. Joseph Ellsworth, son of William Ellsworth of Monmouth county. Their children : Celetta, Alida, Joseph, Jr., Mary, William E., Frank H., Henry Clay and George C.

Sarah Augusta married Benjamin D. Cramer, son of Asa Cramer (Friend) of Burlington county. One child, Florence Haywood.

Joel Haywood married for his second wife, Mary Ann Pharo. Their children : Lydia, Ann Eliza, Susanna Edwards and Lucy Cordelia.

Lydia married James Sprague. Their children : Mary

Alvaretta, Joel Haywood, Jeremiah, Lydia Haywood, Eva and James.

Ann Eliza married Amos Lippencott. Their children: Amos, Jr., and Nellie.

Susanna Edwards married first William W. Ellsworth. Her second husband is Charles Edwin Talhurst.

Lucy Cordelia married Jesse Mullerey. Their children: Jessie C., William V., Vernon Haywood and Charles Edwin.

Eliza Haywood, daughter of Thomas W., married Charles Pharo. Their children: Joel, Timothy, Jane and Joseph.

Joel married Eunice Fithian of Philadelphia. Their children: Isaac, Joseph, Amos and James.

Timothy married Sarah Potter of Tom's River.

Jane married Henry Augustus Tolbert. Their children: Mary J., Henry A., Josephine, John F., Franklin P., Lewis C. and William.

Joseph married Jane Collins. Their children: Job and Anderson.

Sarah Haywood, daughter of Thomas W., married Joseph Stetser of Camden. Their children: Susan C., Sarah, Mary Ellen, Maria, Emma and Joseph.

Susan married Hamilton Hammell of Camden. Their children: Frank, Harry and Eva.

Mary Ellen married Jesse G. Kirk.

Maria married William Mead.

Emma J. married James H. Dobbins.

Susanna Haywood, daughter of Thomas W.,—given elsewhere.

Mary Ann Haywood, daughter of Thomas W., married William Sooy of Green Bank. Their children: Joel H., Watson T., Anna and Frank W.

Joel H. married Margaretta Tomlinson. Their children : Mary Catherine, Joel Edgar and Lucy Wright.

Watson T. married Harriet W. Lane.

Anna married Rev. George W. Dobbins.

Frank W. married Clara V. Mathis. Their children : Carroll, Franklin and Watson T.

THE HAYWOOD CREST.

My great-grandfather, Thomas Haywood, was a lineal descendant of John Haywood, Vicar General of Litchfield, England, in the fifteenth century. Another ancestor of note was Thomas Haywood, a dramatist of the Elizabethan age, who had, as he informs his readers, "an entire hand, or at least a main finger in two hundred and twenty plays." Only twenty-three of these, however, have come down to us.

Some very pretty songs survive, among them the following :

SONG.

" Pack clouds away, and welcome day.
 With night we banish sorrow ;
 Sweet air, blow soft ; mount, lark, aloft,
 To give my love good morrow.
 Wings from the wind, to please her mind,
 Notes from the lark I'll borrow,
 Bird, plume thy wing ; nightingale sing,
 To give my love good morrow,
 To give my love good morrow,
 Notes from them all I'll borrow.

" Wake from thy nest, robin redbreast,
 Sing, birds, in every furrow ;
 And from each bill, let music thrill,
 Give my fair love good morrow.
 Blackbird and thrush, in every bush—
 Stare, linnet, and cocksparrow,—
 You pretty elves, among yourselves
 Sing my fair love good morrow.
 To give my love good morrow,
 Sing, birds, in every furrow."

Mrs. Sarah Augusta [Haywood] Cramer, who has given much time to the subject, states that Hon. Edwin Salter informed her, in a letter, that to the legal papers of Thomas Haywood at Freehold, N. J., he had found affixed the Haywood crest. It consists of a falcon rising in flight perpendicularly from the stump of a tree, and bears the

device,—“*Alte volo.*”—(I fly high.) Mrs. Cramer adds: “Judge of my delight when I read in the reference library at Toronto, Canada, that the family crest of Thomas Haywood, the dramatist, was the same as the one stated by Mr. Salter to belong to the heraldry of the Ocean County Haywoods.”

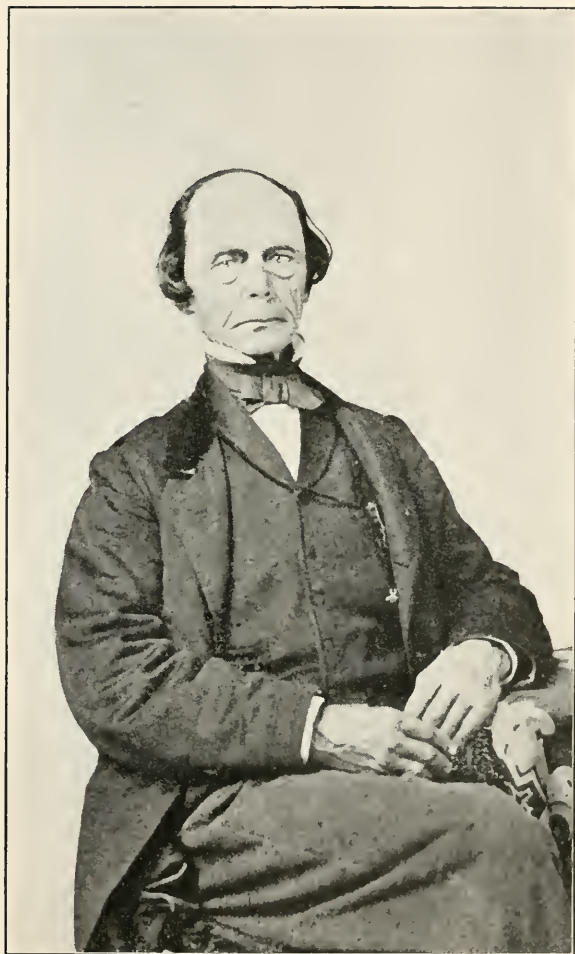
JOEL HAYWOOD.

Joel Haywood of West Creek was born December 9th, 1798, and died May 29th, 1865. He was a self-made man who by home study and the constant exercise of a naturally acute and observing mind, became a good scholar and a most influential citizen. Few men in eastern New Jersey were better known or are more gratefully remembered. He was by trade a blacksmith and wheelwright and possessed unusual mechanical skill in other lines of work.

During a large part of his life he was a local preacher and probably preached as many funeral sermons as any other local preacher in the state. As an indication of his popularity, the records show that he married over six hundred couples. His conversion was remarkable. When a young man, while engaged in rescuing the crew from a shipwrecked vessel, he was thrown into the sea. As he was sinking for the third time, a companion caught and dragged him into the boat. While struggling in the water it seemed to him as if the map of his life was spread out before his gaze, and with amazing vividness the incidents of his career came back upon him. The impression produced was so powerful that it changed the whole purpose of his life.

In 1850 the Legislature of New Jersey created the county of Ocean. Mr. Haywood was one of the commissioners to set off the county from Monmouth, also serving as its first representative in the House, and for two terms thereafter. He was a very able debater and took a conspicuous part in legislation.

For several years after the formation of Ocean county,



HON. JOEL HAYWOOD.

attempts were made, for political reasons, to set off a portion of it to Monmouth county.

He defeated this project, once by a burst of eloquence, when, after a member had advocated the measure by arguing for it, as he said, "in the interests of Ocean county,"—Mr. Haywood replied, "I think I know whose child this is, and I say, rather than slay it by cutting it in two, I prefer to surrender it all!"

He was a master of wit and humor, although usually maintaining the gravest countenance.

He defeated the last attempt at gerrymandering the county boundaries by a joke.

The description of the proposed line read, "Commencing at the sea coast, thence due west and thence back to the place of beginning." The bill had reached its third reading at the last session of the Legislature, and there was the usual rush and confusion.

Mr. Haywood rose and said that he had exhausted his arguments against the bill and he proposed to waive further opposition if his opponents would grant him one verbal amendment. He moved that they substitute east for west, which, it will be seen, would run the line off into the Atlantic Ocean. Some jolly member seconded the motion and in the laugh which followed the amendment prevailed. So far as I know the attempt to divide the county has never been renewed.

In 1853 Joel Haywood ran as the candidate of the Whig party for Governor, his opponent being Rodman M. Price. He was defeated by a small majority.

It is claimed by good judges, that he would have been elected if he had given some recognition to the "Know-Nothings," who were just rising to influence, but he felt he could not fully approve the organization.

Mr. Haywood was one of the originators of the Republican party, and was a delegate to the first National

Republican Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont for President, and William L. Dayton for Vice President.

Hon. William A. Newell of New Jersey, sometimes called "Father of the Life Saving Service," always acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Haywood for valuable aid given to him in securing the first appropriation from Congress for this object. The perfect familiarity of the latter with the Atlantic seaboard and the tragic story of its shipwrecks, enabled him to give to Governor Newell wise and timely counsel.

The home of Mr. Haywood was distinguished by generous hospitality. Preachers, colporteurs, lecturers, relatives and friends always received a cordial welcome. He delighted in conferring pleasure.

In the winter of my freshman year in college, 1856, and the winter following, I taught the school in West Creek and boarded at his house. The school numbered over sixty, with many mature scholars, some of them sailors, at home for the winter. Being only eighteen, I felt my task to be an onerous one, but, cheered by his unfailing counsel, I completed the work in such a manner as to make the remembrance of my experiences agreeable.

In the long winter evenings, often after the family had retired, we held delightful conversations. He was eager to get views from the standpoint of the college and to learn of the professors and their classic lore, while I was anxious to acquire wisdom from his broad acquaintance with men and intimate association with public affairs.

We occasionally added to our intellectual repast something for the enjoyment of our physical being by "cracking" a few fat, Egg Harbor oysters.

Joel Haywood was a most companionable, lovable man. I have never known a person who more devotedly and con-

scientiously labored for the happiness and well being of his fellow men.

He was always an ardent advocate of the temperance cause, and all his life labored to promote the things which make for righteousness.

OLD TIMES IN OCEAN COUNTY.

Written for the N. J. Courier by Hon. Edwin Salter.

1871.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY.

“The Edwards family in the southern part of Ocean county, with branches elsewhere, are descended from James Edwards, who was with Braddock at the time of his disastrous defeat in the old French war. After that war he first settled in Pennsylvania, and thence removed to Little Egg Harbor, thence to Barnegat. There he frequently described to his neighbors the particulars of Braddock’s defeat, and he always positively asserted that Braddock was killed by one of his own men who thought he was uselessly sacrificing the lives of his soldiers. His statements have subsequently been fully corroborated, and the following particulars are derived from Virginia and Pennsylvania local histories :

“General Braddock was shot by one of his own men named Tom Fawcett, who lived to quite an advanced age near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. In the presence of friends, Fawcett did not hesitate to avow that he shot General Braddock. Fawcett was a man of gigantic frame, of uncivilized, half savage propensities, and spent most of his later years among the mountains as a hermit, living on the game he killed. He would occasionally come into town and get drunk. Sometimes he would repel inquiries

into the affair of Braddock's death, putting his fingers to his lips and uttering a buzzing sound; at other times he would burst into tears and appear greatly agitated by conflicting emotions. In spite of Braddock's silly order that his troops should not protect themselves behind trees from the murderous fire of the Indians, Joseph Fawcett, brother of Tom, had taken such a position, when Braddock rode up in a passion and struck him down with his sword. Tom, who was a short distance from his brother, saw the whole transaction and immediately drew up his rifle and shot him through the lungs, partly out of revenge for the outrage upon his brother, and partly, as he alleged, to get the General out of the way and thus save the remainder of the gallant band who had been sacrificed to his obstinacy and want of experience in frontier warfare.'

"Mrs. Leah Blackman, in her *Egg Harbor Sketches*, states that James Edwards was wounded in the battle and received a musket ball in the leg which he carried to the grave; and she adds, 'he lived to an advanced age and was buried in the Methodist church yard at Tuckerton. He was a soldier in the revolution and fought under Washington, whom he loved with undying affection.'

"James Edwards was one of the first, probably the first, adherent to Methodism in Barnegat and vicinity, and continued till his death a strict, faithful member of the society. His two sons, James and Thomas, do not seem to have united with any religious body, but both encouraged religious efforts by clergymen of different denominations. James especially, entertained ministers of all denominations. Among his frequent visitors was Rev. Mr. Jayne, a Baptist preacher, father of Dr. Jayne, noted for his popular medicines.

"James Edwards the first, married Elizabeth Heady. Their children were Zophar, Thomas, James, George, Deborah, Elizabeth, Amy, Prudence and Keturah. Zophar

and George followed the sea. George died at home, unmarried. Zophar continued in the same employment, but it is not known where or when he died. Thomas Edwards married Phebe Comstock of Elizabethtown, N. J. Their children were George, Samuel, Thomas, Richard, Mary and Ann Eliza. The last two never married. George married Hannah Mills, Samuel married Thirza Hedden, Richard married Jemima Hedden and Thomas a Miss Clayton of Freehold. Captains Nelson and Mills Edwards and Mary A. Predmore, wife of Capt. John Predmore, and Phebe Inman, wife of Capt. John Inman are children of George and Hannah Edwards.

"Samuel and Thirza Edwards had three children, Thomas, Samuel and Phebe Ann. Phebe Ann married Jonathan Lawrence. Capt. Thomas Edwards made as noble a record during the late Rebellion as any one. James Edwards, 2d, married Sophia Ridgway of Barnegat. They had six sons who grew to manhood: Clayton, Gideon, Jesse, Job, James and Noah. The first three never married. Job married, first, Nancy Slaight; second, Susannah Haywood. James, 3d, married Serena Cranmer, daughter of Isaiah Cranmer of Mannahawken. Noah, the well known Methodist minister, married, first, Hannah Downs of Tuckerton; second, Phebe Ann Hartshorn.

"Of the children of James Edwards, 2d, the only survivors now are James Edwards, 3d, merchant in Waretown; Job Edwards, who may be considered the founder of the present Methodist church in Barnegat, and served two terms in the Legislature, and Rev. Noah Edwards.

"Deborah Edwards, daughter of the first James, married Thomas Collins of Barnegat. Elizabeth married Barzillai Mathis of Egg Harbor. Amy married Stephen Shourds of Tuckerton. Prudence married Phineas Burton of Egg Harbor. Keturah married Richard McClure. These daughters have numerous descendants.

"The religious principles of the society of which the first James Edwards was the earliest adherent in this section, have an able representative in a descendant in the fourth generation, Rev. James T. Edwards, D. D., present principal of Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., a flourishing and well-endowed school. Prof. Edwards is a son of Rev. Job Edwards, and although comparatively young, his career has been singularly active and useful. Besides being a successful educator, he served honorably as an officer in the army during the late war, was a leading member of the Rhode Island Senate, and as an able and eloquent minister of the Gospel he was awarded the degree of D. D. at an unusually early age."

Deborah Edwards, daughter of the first James Edwards, married Thomas Collins of Barnegat. Their children, besides one daughter who died in childhood, were George, Asa, Jesse, Nancy, Phebe and Benjamin.

Nancy married Daniel Johnson. They had five children: George, Allen, Phebe, Betsy and James.

Phebe Collins, daughter of Deborah and Thomas, married John Birdsall. They had six children, namely, Betsey, George, Deborah, Jane, Phebe Ann and John.

Benjamin Collins, son of Deborah and Thomas, married Maria Mills. They had six children: Mary, Charlotte, Caroline, Jane, James and Ralph.

Mary married Riley Conklin. They had one daughter.

Charlotte married George Cranmer. They had one son, Senator George T. Cranmer of Trenton.

Caroline married Capt. Joseph Anderson. One son, Joel Haywood.

Jane married Joseph Pharo. Two sons, Job and Anderson.

James married Harriet Conklin. One son, Frank W.

Ralph married Amelia Russell. They had one son, Ralph.

For other descendants of the children of James Edwards, 1st, see account by Leah Blackman.

NOTE—General Braddock struck down Joseph Fawcett, but did not kill him. He lived to a great age and has a great-granddaughter now living in Fayette county, Penn. Tom Fawcett died in 1822 at the age of one hundred and nine years. His grave is pointed out on the farm of Paton Rush, two miles from Ohiopyle.



HOME OF J. T. AND E. A. EDWARDS.
RANDOLPH, NEW YORK.

EAST GREENWICH SEMINARY, R. I., '61-'70.



CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE, N. Y., '70-'92.



EMMA A. EDWARDS.



McDONOGH SCHOOL, MD., '93-'98.



JAMES T. EDWARDS.

SKETCH TAKEN FROM "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA."

EDWARDS, James Thomas, educator; *b.* Barneget, N. J., Jan. 6, 1838: *s.* Rev. Job and Susannah (Haywood) E.; grad. Wesleyan Univ., 1860, (A. M. Wesleyan, D. D., LL. D. Allegheny Coll.); *m.* July 10, 1862, Emma A. Baker, Somerville, Mass.; Lieut. and Adj. in Union Army, 1862-3; principal E. Greenwich Sem., R. I., 1864-70; principal Chamberlain Institute, N. Y., 1870-92; field sec. Chautauqua System of Education, 1892-3; principal McDonogh School near Baltimore, Md., 1893-8; Senator R. I. Legislature, 1865-9; N. Y. Legislature, 1892-3; chm'n com. on education in both bodies; author University bill and Library and Traveling Library bills; dir. dept. physics and chemistry Chautauqua University, (summer schools), 1883-93; v. p. Chautauqua board of trustees; member Congress of Religions, 1893; delegate Gen. Conf. M. E. Ch. 1884, 1892; mem. Am. Acad. of Science; pres. Western New York Agr'l Soc.; was delegate from R. I. to Southern Loyalists' Conv., Phila., 1866; presidential elector from R. I., 1868; delegate to centennial of Methodism, 1884. *Author*: The Grass Family, 1872; The Silva of Chautauqua Lake, 1892; Addresses—Educational, Political, Scientific, Religious, 1896; Pen and Picture, 1896; Rhymes from a Reclining Chair, 1902; contributor to various publications. *Address*: Randolph, N. Y.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY.

By Leah Blackman.

"The Edwards family does not properly belong to Egg Harbor, yet several members of the family married and resided in Little Egg Harbor, therefore I think I have a right to say a little about them.

"James Edwards, sr., was a soldier in General Braddock's army and was wounded in battle, receiving a musket shot in his leg, which ball he carried to his grave. He lived to an advanced age, and was buried in the Methodist church yard at Tuckerton. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War and fought under Washington, and like many others of Washington's veterans, he loved Washington with an undying love. One of his granddaughters told me that when the angel death was hovering over him, one of his daughters, who stood at his bedside, asked him if he knew he was dying, and he replied, 'O, yes; I shall soon be with Jesus, where I shall meet with my dear old General Washington.'

"His daughter asked him if he believed that warriors like General Washington inherited the Kingdom of Heaven, and he answered, 'Yes; I believe that Washington is a bright star in the regions of glory.' Soon after this, his spirit took flight to the spirit world.

"James Edwards was a strict Methodist, and many of his descendants have been members of the Methodist church. The Edwards family is noted for possessing great conversational powers, and for their intelligence and wit.

"James Edwards came from Pennsylvania and settled at Barnegat, where he married Elizabeth Heady, or, as I

believe some call it, Huddy. Their children were Zophar, Thomas, James, George, Deborah, Elizabeth, Amy, Prudence and Keturah.

"I have not been able to learn who Zophar and George Edwards married.

"If I have been rightly informed, Thomas Edwards married Phebe Comstock of Elizabethtown, N. J.

"James Edwards, jr., married Sophia Ridgway of Barnegat.

"Deborah Edwards married Thomas Collins of Barnegat.

"Elizabeth Edwards married Barzilliai Mathis of Egg Harbor. Their children: George, Manta, James, Emma, Susan and Phebe.

"Amy Edwards married Stephen Shourds of Tuckerton. Their children: Mary, Samuel, James, Elizabeth, Sarah, Catharine, Ellen, William and Lucy Ann.

"Prudence Edwards married Phineas Burton of Egg Harbor. Their children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, James, Peter, George, Catherine, Prudence, Phineas and Ann.

"Keturah Edwards married Richard McClure. Their children were Harriet, James, Elizabeth, John and George."

The Ridgway Family.

Among our ancestors are three who came to this country during the last third of the seventeenth century. They are Richard Ridgway, 1st, John Mathis, Sr., James Pharo, 1st. The following extracts concerning them are taken from Mrs. Blackman's "History of Families of East New Jersey."

"Since my publication of the Ridgway family in the New Jersey Mirror, I have received several letters which gave me new and important information concerning this family which I am about to add to this sketch of the Ridgways, and I find there are some traditional errors in my first publication which I shall correct in this account.

“The first Ridgway who came to America was Richard Ridgway, with Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas, their son, who arrived in the Delaware river, in the ship Jacob and Mary, of London. The Ridgways came from Wallingford, Bucks, England. They arrived in America the 7th month, 1679. At the period of their arrival, their son, Thomas, was two years and two months old, having been born the 25th day of the 5th month, 1677.

“He, Richard, settled in Bucks county, Pa., near Penn’s Manor, where, it is said, he purchased 218 acres of land on which he resided until about the year 1690, when he removed to West Jersey, and after living at various places, settled at Springfield, N. J., where he died soon after, the 27th day of the 9th month, 1722, on which day he made his will. It is affirmed that Richard Ridgway, Sr., was a descendant of the nobility of England, and further, that he was a near kinsman of the Earl of Chatham.

“Many of the individuals of the various generations of the Ridgway family have been the possessors of an abundance of the riches of this world, and to so great an extent has this been the case that the name of Ridgway seems to carry with it a tinkle of the ‘Almighty Dollar.’

“Richard Ridgway, Sr.’s children by his first wife, Elizabeth, were Thomas, born in England; Richard, born in Pennsylvania, 6th month, 27th, 1680. Elizabeth, born in Pennsylvania, 17th of 2d month, 1682; and Josiah, whose age is not given. His children by his last wife, Abigail, were Job; Mary, who married ——— Belangee; Jane, who married Isaac Antrim; Sarah and Joseph. I think there must have been a daughter by the name of Abigail by this last wife, for it is recorded in the books of the Burlington Monthly Meeting, that in the year 1717 Henry Clothier married Abigail Ridgway. It appears that she was not the daughter of Thomas nor Richard, Jr., and the other sons of Richard Ridgway, Sr., were too young

to have had marriageable daughters at that date, and she could not have been Richard's widow, for he did not die until seven years after this marriage.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ridgway, Sr., by his first wife, married Joseph Willits of Little Egg Harbor. Richard Ridgway, Jr., when 22 years of age, was married, 9th of 8th month, 1702, at Jerusalem, Queens County, Long Island, to Mary, the daughter of Hope and Mary Willits of that place. Richard Ridgway, Jr.'s children were William, Timothy, Elizabeth, Richard, Mary and James.

"In the year 1729, Timothy Ridgway married Sarah Crammer and settled at Barnegat, and it is said that he had a son Job and a son Richard, and there might have been other children, and some of his posterity are still living in Ocean County.

"Thomas Ridgway's descendants claim the above said Timothy Ridgway to have been the son of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., and in accordance with their statements I have made the same statement in my former writings; but now I believe they were mistaken.

"Richard Ridgway, Jr., lived but a short time after marriage, and I suppose, on his Springfield farm, near Jobstown, as his will, dated 1718, only sixteen years after his marriage, and his death shortly after, proves. He left his father, Richard Ridgway of Springfield, his brother Thomas of Little Egg Harbor, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Willits of Little Egg Harbor, his executors, which said executors made a title for 250 acres in Springfield township to William Fox, dated May 30th, 1719, which property since that time has been called the Fox farm, 154 acres of which Richard Ridgway, Jr., purchased of Jarvis Pharo, March 24th, 1706, 45½ acres of William Vinecomb, January 15th, 1715, and the balance of John Antrim, November 15th, 1716. Thomas Ridgway, Sr.,

married Jarvis Pharo's sister, Ann. Jarvis Pharo married Elizabeth, daughter of Hope Willits, and Richard Ridgway, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Hope Willits, and Joseph Willits married Thomas and Richard Ridgway's sister Elizabeth, thus making a complete snarl of brothers-in-law.

"Richard Ridgway, Sr., was one of the judges of the Burlington courts, a position of much importance in that early day. This appointment was made in 1701 and continued almost uninterrupted until April, 1720, a period of about nineteen years. In the year 1717, Josiah Ridgway, (son of Richard, 1st,) was appointed constable of Springfield township.

"Mary, daughter of Richard Ridgway, Sr., married — Belangee. He must have been Evi Belangee, who settled in Little Egg Harbor, and was the forefather of all the Belangees of whom I ever heard. Evi Belangee was a French Huguenot and three of his granddaughters married Ridgways, who must have been their near kinsmen.

"The descendants of the Ridgways of upper Burlington county must be very numerous, but I have very little knowledge of their genealogy.

"As before stated, Thomas Ridgway, was the eldest child of Richard Ridgway, Sr., and was born in England the 25th day of the 5th month, 1677, and was two years and two months old when he, with his parents, arrived in America. Thomas Ridgway married Ann, daughter of James Pharo, who came to America in the ship Shield. Ann Pharo, like her husband, was born in England, and was about one year old when she came to America. She was born the 21st day of February, 1678. Ann Pharo was the mother of all of Thomas Ridgway's eleven children. A certain author states that Ann was the mother of John, Thomas and Catherine, and that the second wife, Elizabeth Andrews, was the mother of the other eight children,

but with the descendants of Thomas Ridgway it is a tradition that Ann was the mother of all of the children, and that Elizabeth had no children, and the following record is proof that the children were Ann's.

"Timothy Pharo, Sr., who married the granddaughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., made the following record in his family Bible :

" 'Ann Pharo, daughter of the said James Pharo and Ann, his wife, was born the 21st day of the 12th month, called February, [old style], 1677-8, the mother of Thomas, John and Robert Ridgway, and Catherine Garner and Ann Gauntt, the public preacher, all born in Little Egg Harbor.'

"This record gives the names of Thomas Ridgway's oldest and youngest children, and if Ann, the first wife, was the mother of the first and the last children, she must have been the mother of those which intervened.

"Thomas Ridgway's children were Thomas, John, Catherine, Job, Jacob, Edward, Richard, Elizabeth, Ann, Robert and, Major Woodward says, Joseph, and it might have been so.

"The youngest son of John Ridgway, Sr., was Jacob Ridgway, distinguished in his time as the second wealthiest man in the city of Philadelphia and also as the contemporary of Stephen Girard, who was the first on the list of the wealthy men of that city. Jacob Ridgway was born on the 18th day of April, 1768. Mr. Ridgway died in May, 1843, in the 76th year of his age, leaving an estate estimated to be worth \$3,500,000, to his three children, John Ridgway, Mrs. Phebe Rush and Mrs. Dr. Barton. Mrs. Rush, the descendant of the Egg Harbor Quaker, became a leader of fashion in Philadelphia society. John Ridgway removed to Paris, where, as 'an American millionaire,' he has vied in magnificence with Colonel Thorne and other such citizens of the United States, who ape the

munificence of the European aristocracy. Mrs. Barton remains among us in Philadelphia, in the quiet seclusion of domestic life, without ostentation or any desire to promote display.

"Mrs. Phebe Ann Rush, wife of Doctor Rush, and daughter of Jacob Ridgway, and the renowned leader of fashion several years ago, died at Saratoga Springs where she had gone for the benefit of her health. On her mother's side she was of French descent, being a great-granddaughter of Evi Belangee, a Frenchman, who was an early settler in Little Egg Harbor. Mrs. Rush had the reputation of being possessed of unusual conversational powers, and that when at the gay and fashionable assemblies in which she delighted, and when she conversed, she always attracted a crowd of admiring and entranced listeners. But when disease fastened upon her and death was imminent, she renounced the vanities of the world and requested, when she died, to be buried according to the forms and customs of the Quaker denomination. She had no children to heir her large estate, therefore she bequeathed it to Dr. Rush."

Dr. James Rush, author of the profound treatise, "Philosophy of the Human Voice," and other valuable works, died May 26th, 1869. He left \$1,000,000 to the Philadelphia Library Company for the erection of a Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library.

The Mathis Family.

"John Mathis was born about the year 1690, and when a young man, he and his brother Charles emigrated to America. Their first residence in the new world was at Oyster Bay, on Long Island. Charles Mathis's family settled at Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J.

"At an early day there were Matthews who settled at Cape May, and there is a Thomas Matthews mentioned among the early settlers in upper Burlington County. In the early settlements of Virginia there was a Matthews sent from England to Virginia to be the Governor of that province. No doubt they were relatives of John and Charles Mathis.

"In the year 1713, John Mathis was living on Long Island, and in that year he and William Birdsall and Moses Forman purchased Daniel Mathis' Island, (then Biddle's Island), of Daniel Leeds of Springfield, N. J. In the year 1714, John Mathis was residing in Egg Harbor, and in September of the same year, William Birdsall sold his share of the island to John Mathis, and shortly after, Moses Forman sold Mathis his portion of the property. The survey contained in all 250 acres. It is probable that Moses Forman finally settled in Ocean County, and was the forefather of the Formans in that section. From a certain record, he once owned a farm in Egg Harbor.

"Daniel Mathis' Island (on Bass river) was John Mathis' first purchase of land in Egg Harbor, and this was the commencement of his career as a land speculator, which steadily increased until he was the greatest landholder of the township. At the time of Mathis' purchase of the island, it was in its primeval state, but he settled on it and soon had it cleared and formed into a valuable farm.

"This island received its original name from William Biddle, one of the great land proprietors. From the time of John Mathis purchasing the island to the present date, (1879), it has been owned in the Mathis name.

"Mathis is not the original, and therefore not the proper method of spelling the name. The ancient form of spelling and writing the name was 'Mathews.' It is said John Mathis considered it a difficult name to pronounce and write, and for this cause he omitted the 'e' and the 'w'

and substituted 'i' for 'e', and thus it became modernized into Mathis, and long custom has made Mathis the permanent way of writing and pronouncing the name among most of the descendants of John Mathis. In almost all of the deeds of John Mathis' lands, his name is written Mathews. The learned in such matters, say that the Norman signification of the term Mathews is, 'as stubborn as a mule.' This is, indeed, an appropriate appellation, for it is useless waste of time and patience, to attempt to turn a true, full-blooded Mathis or Mathews from what he considers the right course. A Mathis can be led by truth and pleasant words and just and honorable acts, but treat him to the essence of meanness and he cannot be driven any farther than can the most stubborn mule that ever came under the lash. Doubtless the Norman invaders of England found John Mathis' ancestors as true as steel and as stubborn as mules to the interest of their native England, and hence this designation for their stubbornness.

"The Mathis family is remarkable for longevity, for their excellent memories, for their preciseness in business affairs, and their exalted sense of justice; and further, for their aptness in learning, for keeping their own counsel and even the secrets of others, for attending to their own instead of other people's business. These are the traits of character of the thorough dispositioned Mathis, yet there are many who possess the name who have but a small portion of the nature and principles belonging to the genuine race.

"In John Mathis' time it was customary to affix the title of 'Great' to the names of distinguished men, therefore John Mathis was called 'Great John Mathis,' and people directed letters to 'Great John Mathis.' In his time he was the wealthiest and most distinguished man of the township of Little Egg Harbor.

"In the year 1716, John Mathis married Alice Higbee,

widow of John Higbee, and eldest daughter of Edward Andrews the founder of Tuckerton. Mathis' wife brought him a valuable personal property. She had the reputation of being a 'strong-minded woman,' who was possessed of unusual business talents, ordering and arranging her affairs with the utmost regularity and good judgment, and it is also affirmed that she was a greater speculator than her husband, and it was in a measure owing to her influence and speculative passion that he became such an extensive land holder. Taking into consideration the age in which she lived, and also the meagre opportunities for acquiring knowledge, she had a fair education. She wrote a better hand than did her husband. She is described as a large, tall and muscular woman of a dark complexion, with black eyes and black hair, which she inherited from her father, Edward Andrews.

"John Mathis had six sons and one daughter, viz.: Micajah Mathis, born the 9th day of the 9th month, 1717; Job Mathis, born the 13th day of the 5th month, 1719; Sarah Mathis, born the 19th day of the 7th month, 1721; Daniel Mathis, born the 7th day of the 9th month, 1723; Jeremiah Mathis, born the 14th day of the 3d month, 1726; Nehemiah Mathis, born the 13th day of the 6th month, 1728; Eli Mathis, born the 4th day of the 6th month, 1730.

"After John Mathis had got his island farm into successful operation, he purchased 813 acres of John Budd, and on his tract cleared a farm now known as the Francis, or, more properly, the Thomas E. French farm, on the east side of Bass River. His next location and also formation of a farm was what is usually denominated the Enoch Mathis or Smith Mathis farm, which is situated on the west side of Bass River, opposite his farm on the east side of the river, and his next establishment of a farm was the land which now constitutes the Arthur Cranmer

farm, and also the Daniel Sooy farm. In John Mathis' time these two farms were comprised in one farm. John Mathis was a slave holder and employed most of his negroes in clearing land and farming.

"It will be seen that at this time John Mathis had four farms, two on each side of Bass River, and the tradition among some of his descendants is that all four of these farms were carried on under his superintendence, he going from farm to farm and directing the working thereof. This state of things continued until some of his sons married, when he deeded each one of them a farm, and set them to work for themselves.

"John Mathis was not only a farmer and land speculator, but he was a money lender as I can testify, for I have some of the original documents in my hands, showing that persons in Philadelphia loaned money of him and gave him mortgages on houses and lots in that city, and likewise people of Egg Harbor, Springfield, Northampton, Southampton, Monmouth County and various other places, hired money of him and gave him bonds or mortgages for the same.

"During the Revolutionary War he loaned the Government a considerable sum of money, but when pay-day came, the Government had nothing to pay with except Continental paper, which was next to no pay. The lender was compelled to take large packages of the worthless scrip, which was preserved in the Mathis family for generations: but at this time it is nearly all destroyed. The war proved a ruinous thing to John Mathis' money affairs, but did not interfere with his extensive real estate.

"John Mathis appears to have been intimately associated with a great number of the noted men of New Jersey, and his kindred of Egg Harbor were the most eminent characters of the place. Edward Andrews was his father-in-law, Peter and Jacob Andrews, the noted ministers, were

his brothers-in-law ; Thomas Ridgway was his brother-in-law, also. Robert, Allen and Samuel Andrews, and his children, all married into the first families of the time and places where they lived.

"John Mathis was nearly connected with several of the Quaker preachers of his time. Among these was Edward Andrews, his father-in-law, Peter and Jacob Andrews, his brothers-in-law, John Leeds, his son-in-law. Vincent Leeds, (son of John Leeds), his grandson, and some of his nephews and nieces were Quaker ministers.

"Many of the Mathis family have been members of the Quaker church. Many of the old stock of the Mathis family married without the consent of the Friends' meeting and thereby lost their membership, and this seems to have been the principal cause of the decrease of Quakerism in the Mathis family. The Mathises have a dislike of marrying among their near kindred, and therefore many of them married among strangers in distant localities, not being able, (especially in old times), to marry in Egg Harbor without espousing their near relatives. The name Mathis is fast dying out, yet there are hundreds of people of the Mathis blood in Egg Harbor. The greater part of John Mathis' lands are now in possession of his descendants, but in a great measure among those of other names, the mother's name being lost in other names.

"Jeremiah, son of John Mathis, married his first cousin, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Andrews, Sr. Their children were Hezekiah, who was born the 10th day of January, 1749.

"Elizabeth Mathis, born the 11th day of July, 1750.

"Mary Mathis, born the 14th day of December, 1752.

"John Mathis, born in the year 1755.

"Job Mathis, born the 18th day of October, 1757.

"Eli Mathis, born the 10th day of December, 1759."

Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Mathis, married Job Ridgway of Barnegat. They had two daughters, Esther and Sophia.

The former married Joseph Craft. The latter married my grandfather, James Edwards, 2d.

The Pharo Family.

“The first Pharo known in New Jersey, came from England in the year 1678, and was among the first settlers in Burlington after it was decided by the purchasers of Byllynges trustees to establish a city at that place. ‘On the 10th day of December, 1678, the ship Shield came from Hull, commanded by Daniel Towns; she came to Burlington, being the first vessel that came so far up the Delaware river. The next morning after she arrived, the Delaware river was found to be frozen over, and the passengers came ashore on the ice.’ Among the passengers of the adventurous Shield was James Pharo, wife and children. They came from Lincolnshire, England. Timothy Pharo, Sr., made a record in his Bible as follows: ‘The Pharos, (meaning James Pharo’s children), were born near the great Minster, in the city of Lincolnshire, Old England.’ James Pharo’s wife’s name was Ann. The children were Jarvis Pharo, born the 31st day of May, 1675; Amos Pharo, born the 12th day of January, 1677; and Ann, born the 21st day of February, 1678; all born in England, before the departure of the said James Pharo to this country. The Pharos say that Jarvis Pharo had but one child, and that Amos never married, and also that the above-named children were all of the children of the first James Pharo. But there must be a mistake in some one of these statements, or else there were other Pharos in early times in New Jersey, for in the year 1740 William Pharo prosecuted Jeremiah Bennet for stealing his shingles, and the suit was

brought before John Mathis, Justice of the Peace. I have a paper (concerning the law suit) in John Mathis' handwriting. I have also seen a printed account of a transaction pertaining to the Revolutionary War, and this paper had William Pharo's name signed to it, and these papers are positive proof that there was a William Pharo living in Burlington County more than a hundred years ago.

"Jarvis, the eldest son of James Pharo, Sr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Hope Willits of Jerusalem, Queens County, Long Island.

"Jarvis Pharo appears to have settled on a farm in Springfield, N. J., for, on the 24th day of March, 1706, he sold one hundred and fifty-four acres of land to his brother-in-law, Richard Ridgway, and this tract constituted about half of the farm that Richard Ridgway, 2d, owned at the time of his death, in the year 1718. It is probable that soon after the sale of this land, Jarvis Pharo removed to West Creek, Monmouth County, near the line between Burlington and Monmouth Counties.

"James Pharo, (who is said to have been his only child), was born the 28th day of May, 1702, before his father removed to West Creek. Jarvis Pharo settled at West Creek, on the farm now owned by Joseph B. Cox, purchasing a large tract of land which included nearly all of what is now called West Creek.

"At the first Monthly Meeting established in Little Egg Harbor, Jarvis Pharo was appointed an elder in the men's meeting, and his wife, Elizabeth, an elder in the women's meeting. Jarvis Pharo died the 18th day of the 11th month, 1756, aged 81 years, and his wife, Elizabeth, died the 15th day of the 10th month, 1769, in her 88th year."

Samuel Pharo of Barnegat was son of Timothy Pharo, senior, a son of James Pharo, 2d, son of Jarvis Pharo, who

was son of James Pharo, 1st. Samuel married Phebe Collins in the year 1805. Their children were Orrin, Robert, Mary, Anne, Phebe Ann and Matilda. Robert Pharo, brother of Samuel, in the year 1807 married Anne Collins. Their children were Allen R. and Charlotte. Allen R. married Phebe B. Willits. Charlotte married John Tilton. Their children were Allen P., Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Tilton, M.D., [my old school fellow] and Annie. The latter married Capt. Samuel Birdsall, who was also one of my early playmates. Timothy Pharo, a brother of Samuel, in 1812 married Hannah, daughter of James Willits, 3d. Among their children were Senator Joseph W. Pharo, Archelaus Ridgway Pharo and Albert Pharo.

I shall repeat, somewhat, to make clear the relation of my family to the ancestors who came to this country from England in the seventeenth century.

My father's mother was the daughter of Job Ridgway, son of Timothy, son of Richard, 2d, son of Richard Ridgway, 1st. My father's grandmother, before marriage, was Elizabeth Mathis, a daughter of Hannah [Andrews] Mathis and Jeremiah Mathis, son of John Mathis, senior. Hannah [Andrews] Mathis was the daughter of Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth [Ridgway] Andrews, who was the daughter of Thomas Ridgway, senior, and Ann Pharo, who was daughter of James Pharo, 1st. Thus my father was a great-great-great grandson of Richard Ridgway, 1st, a great-great grandson of John Mathis senior, and a great-great-great-great grandson of the first James Pharo.

JAMES EDWARDS.

Colonial and Revolutionary Soldier.

James Edwards and Elizabeth [Heady] Edwards had nine children and fifty-one grandchildren. Their remote descendants are now very numerous.

Among the various members of the family are preserved traditions and mementoes of the old soldier. Some of the Continental money that was paid to him for his services, is now in my possession. Among his neighbors he was called Captain. I have conversed with Mrs. Keturah McClure, his youngest daughter, and with others who knew him well. All these agree as to the main facts in regard to the military career of the veteran. He was wounded by a bullet in the battle which resulted in "Braddock's Defeat." The musket ball was never removed. He afterwards served in the Revolutionary War. The same statements are made by the historians, Hon. Edwin Salter and Mrs. Leah Blackman. These authorities all agree that he settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolution and must have served with the troops from that state. Fortunately, these facts are now placed beyond question by the documentary evidence which is printed below. These certified proofs from the archives of Pennsylvania record that he was a Captain with the Colonial troops, and afterwards, in the Revolution, belonged to Colonel Thomas Proctor's celebrated artillery regiment. Probably he chose this branch of the service because of the wound in his leg, which unfitted him for the toilsome marching of infantry. It is certainly a proof of his patriotism, courage and endur-

ance, that with such a disability he entered any branch of the service.

Proctor's regiment fought bravely at Brandywine, Chadd's Ford, Newtown, Germantown, Bergen Neck and Trenton. A part of Colonel Proctor's artillery still maintains its organization as the U. S. 2d Artillery.

Letter from the General Registrar of the Sons of the Revolution, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR,

PHILADELPHIA, April 27th, 1903.

REV. JAMES T. EDWARDS:—

Dear Sir:—Replying to your query of this date: The name of James Edwards, private, appears on the rolls of the Penna. Artillery, Continental Line, Col. Proctor.

Truly yours,

JNO. W. JORDAN.

Letter from the State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY,

HARRISBURG, May 29th, 1903.

J. T. EDWARDS, Esq.,

Randolph, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir:—We enclose you all the information we have been able to secure of your ancestor, James Edwards, and this is the only information regarding a James Edwards of a military character.

We are very glad to establish for you the fact of his military services in both the Colonial War and the Revolution. As to the French and Indian War, many of those

records are destroyed, and consequently we cannot help you in this very much.

Trusting the certificate of services in the two wars may reach you in time, we are

Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,

State Librarian.

Certificate of Service in the Colonial or Provincial Wars.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY,

HARRISBURG, May 29th, 1903.

To Whom it may Concern :

I hereby certify to the following Colonial or Provincial service of James Edwards :

One James Edwards was an officer, a Captain, in one of the Associated Companies of Kent County, August, 1748, in the service of the Province of Pennsylvania.

For the above reference, see Penna. Archives, second series, vol. 2, p. 441, edition 1890.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,

State Librarian and Editor of Penna. Archives.

Certificate of Service in the Revolutionary War.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY,

HARRISBURG, May 29th, 1903.

To Whom it may Concern :

I hereby certify to the following Revolutionary service of James Edwards :

One James Edwards was a private soldier in the War of the Revolution, Col. Thomas Proctor's Pennsylvania

Artillery Regiment of the Continental Line of the War of the Revolution. Oct. 21, 1775,—Oct. 27, 1776.

For the above reference, see Penna. Archives, second series, Vol. xi., p. 214, edition 1880.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
State Librarian and Editor Penna. Archives.

Letter of Explanation.

In answer to a letter of inquiry concerning the Kent County mentioned in the Certificate of Colonial Service, Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery replied as follows :

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY,

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 3, 1903.

DR. JAMES T. EDWARDS,

Randolph, New York :

My Dear Sir:—During the Colonial period, very early, the "Three Lower Counties," (Kent, Sussex and New Castle), were controlled by or under the government of Pennsylvania,—they were spoken of in connection with Pennsylvania in this way : "Pennsylvania and the three lower counties," and Pennsylvania paid the men of that section who enlisted during the Colonial Wars, as you see by the certificate issued to you of James Edwards, as a Captain in the early Colonial service.

Those three counties subsequently formed what is now the State of Delaware. The Revolutionary service of James Edwards, you notice, was in what is now Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
State Librarian.

Letter from the State Librarian of Delaware.

Mr. Cornelius Frear, State Librarian of Delaware, in a letter to me dated June 17, 1903, corroborates the statement made in the above certificate of the Colonial service of James Edwards, and adds: "I find his name in Scharf's History of Delaware."

James Edwards, the old soldier, was a Methodist when the members of that denomination were numbered by hundreds instead of millions. He was greatly respected for his consistent, Christian manhood, and many anecdotes are related, showing his loyalty to his faith and his strong personality. Two or three of these may be of interest here.

On one occasion, when attending service on Sunday in a Baptist church, whether by mistake or out of respect to his well known piety does not appear the sacramental elements were passed to him. Reverently the old man received them, saying audibly as he took them—

"As in the Christ I do believe,
This bread and wine I now receive."

At one time, while attending a "protracted meeting," it chanced that a man who had been imbibing too freely, occupied the old-fashioned bench with him. From time to time the man would drop into a doze and lean over heavily on the old soldier. At length this irritated the veteran, and, seeing his companion about to repeat the performance, he quickly moved away, letting the drunkard fall upon the floor. The poor man half sobered by the fall was still more startled by hearing the old Captain say in a shrill whisper: "Wake up! Wake up! There's no sleeping in hell!"

In those early days Methodist Quarterly meetings were often held at remote points. James Edwards, learn-



ing that there was to be one at Mt. Holly, started to walk the distance, forty-eight miles, to attend it. Some miles beyond Pemberton, becoming very weary, he lay down beside the road and went to sleep. A party on the way to church saw him and on arriving reported to the Governor, who was a Methodist and present at the meeting, that they had seen an old soldier lying drunk in the corner of a fence, and proceeded to describe his appearance. "Drunk!" exclaimed the Governor, "He's drunk with salvation! Take my carriage, drive down and bring him here!"

Among the descendants of James Edwards are many of his religious faith. While it is well to cherish large catholicity of spirit, especially sweet is "the fellowship of kindred minds."

Two things always mingle with the recollections of my early days—The faces of the preachers of the New Jersey Conference and the pages of our religious periodicals.

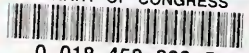
The first newspaper I remember to have read was the "Christian Advocate and Journal," as it was then called. For more than sixty years it has been a pleasant visitor to our home—never more valuable and acceptable than now [1903] under the editorship of my seminary and college classmate and friend, Dr. James M. Buckley.

James Edwards lived to an advanced age and died in Tuckerton, N. J. He sleeps with his kindred in the old Methodist churchyard of that place.

L. of G. 4

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood you gave.
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

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